THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWH.

No. III.—APRIL 25, 1797.

[☞ *The discordance with France is* all-important *to the American public—whatever casts light on the subject, we presume our readers will eagerly catch at—our* miscellaneous *readers will therefore excuse our devoting this paper principally to Politicks.*]

REPUBLICAN.

From the U. S. GAZETTE.

The Warning---No. I.

THERE are appearances too ſtrong not to excite apprehenſion, that the affairs of this country are faſt drawing to an eventful criſis. Various circumſtances, daily unfolding themſelves, authoriſe a concluſion that France has adopted a ſyſtem of conduct towards the neutral maritime nations generally, which amounts to little leſs than actual hoſtility. I mean the total *interruption* of their trade with the ports of her enemies; a pretenſion ſo violent, and at the ſame time ſo oppreſſive, humiliating, and ruinous to them, that they cannot ſubmit to it, without not only the complete ſacrifice of their commerce, but their abſolute degradation from the rank of ſovereign and independent ſtates.

It ſeems to have become latterly a primary object in the policy of France, to make the principal attack upon Great-britain, through her commerce, in order, by extinguiſhing the ſources of her revenue and credit, to diſable her from continuing the war, and compel her to accept any conditions of peace which her antagoniſt may think fit to preſcribe.—It is to this plan we are to attribute the unjuſtifiable treatment of Tuſcany, in the ſeizing of Leghorn, and ſhutting her ports againſt the Engliſh, contrary to the will of her own government. The ſame plan has dictated the attempts which are underſtood to have been made to oblige Naples to exclude Great-britain from her ports during the preſent war. And there have been indications of a deſign to effect a ſimilar reſtraint on all the Italian ſtates, and expel the Britiſh trade wholly from the Mediterranean. The ſame object of wounding Great-britain, thro' her commerce, has been promoted by the war into which Spain has been drawn, and may be conſidered as the principal advantage expected from it; while it is likewiſe alledged to be the intention to force Portugal to ſuſpend her commercial relations with Great-britain.

ain. The late decree forbidding the importations of Britiſh manufactures into France, is a further proof of the eagerneſs with which the policy of deſtroying the Britiſh commerce is purſued: Since it is preſumable, from the derangement of French manufactures by the war, that there muſt have been a convenience in the ſupply which that importation has afforded.

'Tis obviouſly to the ſame origin, that we are to trace the decree lately communicated by the French Miniſter to our government, with reſpect to the intended treatment of the trade of neutrals, and the ſpoilations which ours has for ſome time paſt ſuffered.—While neutral nations were permitted to enjoy ſecurely their rights, beſides the direct commerce between them and the Britiſh dominions, the commerce of Greatbritain would be carried on in neutral bottoms, even with the countries where it was denied acceſs in Britiſh bottoms. It follows that the abridgment of neutral rights is eſſential to the ſcheme of deſtroying the Britiſh commerce. And here we find the true ſolution of thoſe unfriendly proceedings, on the part of France, towards this country, which are hypocritically charged to the account of the treaty with Greatbritain, and other acts of pretended infidelity, in our government.

Did we need a confirmation of this truth, we ſhould find it in the intelligence lately received from Cadiz. We are informed, thro' a reſpectable channel,* that Daniſh and Swediſh, as well as American veſſels, carried into that port by French cruiſers, have, with their cargoes, been condemned and confiſcated by the French conſul or tribunal there, on the declared principle of intercepting the trade of neutrals with the ports of the enemies of France. This indiſcriminate ſpoilation of the commerce of neutral powers, is a clear proof that France is actuated, not by particular cauſes of diſcontent given by our government, but by a general plan of policy.

The practice upon the decree, is a comment much broader than the text. The decree purports, that France would obſerve towards neutrals the ſame conduct which they permitted her enemies to obſerve towards them. But the practice goes a great deal further. None of the enemies of France, even at the height of their power and preſumption, ever pretended totally to cut off the trade of neutrals with their ports. This is a pretenſion reſerved for her to increaſe the catalogue of extraordinary examples, of which her revolution has been ſo fruitful.

The allegations of diſcontent with this country, are evidently a mere colouring to the intended violation of its rights, by treaty as well as by the laws of nations.—Some pretext was neceſſary, and this has been ſeized.

It will probably appear hereafter, that Denmark and Sweden have

* *Mr. Iznardi, our Conſul at Cadiz, lately arrived, who mentioned the fact here ſtated, adding, without reſerve, that the principle above mentioned, is avowed in the correſpondence of the French Conſul at Cadiz.*

some persons in that city. Though we must greatly lessen the value of such a statement, by confessing a want of information as to the persons to whom these papers were addressed, it is reasonable to suppose that letters could not be sent by Lord Grenville to Paris, except for some diplomatic purpose, and to hope that they relate to the commencement of some new negotiation, through the means of a neutral minister.

DOMESTIC.

NEWYORK, AP. 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port, in 28 days from Liverpool, Captain Laughton, by whom London papers to the 3d and Liverpool papers to the 4th March are rec'd.

From Capt. L. we have learned, that the people of England were momently expecting an invasion from France, in consequence of the preparations which were making in that country, particularly at Dunkirk.

The latest accounts from Italy say, that Buonaparte had arrived at Loretto; [150 m. E. of Rome] but the chief part of the treasures of that city were removed before his arrival.

The Pope is said to have fled from Rome, of which the French were supposed to be in possession.

The Executive Directory have ordered all the officers, &c. of the Republic, who are absent on leave, to join the different armies, whose position were most convenient to the place of their respective residence, without delay.

They have also instructed the Minister at War, to call on the remainder of the first requisition to take the field, and to treat the delinquents with the utmost severity of the law.

No decision had been had on the fate of the late conspirators and agents of Louis XVIII.

Paris was in a state of tranquility; bread cost only 10 sols, (the 12th part of a French crown) the four pounds.

They write from Frankfort that the Queen of Naples has sent her portrait adorned with brilliants, and valued at 10,000 ducats, to Gen. Buonaparte, with this inscription on it "*Consecrated to Friendship and Gratitude.*" What remarkable generosity from the sister of Marie Antoniette! In consequence of the offer of aggrandizement made on the part of the Directory to the court of Naples, the King is about to act offensively in our favor. It is said that our offers are the possession of Ancona by the King, and in return eight millions of ducats will be paid France, and a free access to the port of Messina.

Gen. Latour was sent to the Emperor to inform him of the surrender of Kehl: *Twenty six French horse preceded him!*

The most active preparations were making for war in the Prussian territories.

And a letter from Berlin, dated 11th Jan. has this remarkable passage: "The Emperor must be greatly mistaken, if he does not consider us among his most dangerous enemies."

Accounts from Stockholm, of Jan. 6, mention that Kosciusko is

expected

expected there on his way to America.

The king of Pruſſia has imitated the humane and generous example given by the Emperor of Ruſſia, in reſtoring to their liberty, the Poles, who ſince the laſt inſurrection were impriſoned in divers fortreſſes.

From the laſt Pariſian accounts the Auſtrians were rallying in great force in Italy, ſupported by the hard caſh of *the Defender of the Faith* in England. Every poſſible manœuvre was to be put in practice to ſave the Pope's territories from French devaſtation—It was thought however that Buonaparte was in a fair way to accompliſh certain old prophecies againſt his holineſs, and (as the Scotchman ſaid) "ding doon that mon of ſin."

A letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in Newyork, dated March 5th, ſays:

"The French effecting a landing in Wales, under cover of three frigates, a corvette and a lugger, proves to be nothing more than a vomiting of about 1200 men on this country, as a place of tranſportation. But a circumſtance, ſerious in its effect has happened in this country, which never happened before; the bank of England has refuſed to pay ſpecie for their own notes; and by an order in council, 14,000,000 of guinea notes are to be iſſued for change, the ſmalleſt ſum being only 1ol. The principal buſineſs which at preſent occupies the attention of Parliament is whether bank notes ſhall be legal tender. Thoſe meaſures they condemned in the French they are now purſuing themſelves. It has already occaſioned a great ſtagnation in trade, and I apprehend will do more ſo."

BOSTON, APR. 19.

Tranſlated for the CENTINEL, *from a French paper, dated*

PARIS, 26th JAN. '97.

"The approach of the month of Germinal, electerizes all the factions; to deny the dark practices, the intrigues, the plots of certain ſecret, unlawful aſſemblies, would be to deny evidence itſelf. The villains who ſeek for impunity in the return of anarchy—the ambitious who tremble at the day when they will be forced to lay down the ſenatorial ſcarf, and return into the claſs of ſimple citizens;—the intriguers, who are *nothing*, who are capable of *nothing*, but who are determined, at all events, to become *ſomething*;—the furious royaliſts who ſee no virtue, glory or happineſs, but in the re-eſtabliſhment of the old order of things—in ſhort, the whole horde of vagabonds, gameſters and aſſaſſins, to whom the name of country *(patrie)* and liberty are abſolutely unknown—theſe are the inſtruments deſigned for the execution of the great projects meditated by the conſpirators in chief:—The *boiling fluctuation* of public opinion, is an inconteſtible proof that we walk upon volcanoes. If the enlightened portion of the people, the men who muſt neceſſarily fix the ideas of the general maſs, and direct elections, do not protect the true patriots againſt this torrent of ridicule, inſults, threats, and calumnies, from which the moſt irreproachable reputations are not exempt

empt, we ſhall have for Repreſentatives and Magiſtrates an impure mixture of Royaliſts and Jacobins, who, after laboring in concert for the deſtruction of the Republican government, will again bring on us, after long and dreadful convulſions, either the reign of *terror*, of that of *royal deſpotiſm*, according as fortune ſhall have favored the one party or the other.—The following facts may be brought in ſupport of our obſervations.—A certain member who is commonly as dirty as a hog, ſaid the other day, rubbing his hands :—" The years of odd numbers are favorable to the making of new conſtitutions—91, 93, 95.—We ſhall ſee what 97 will bring forth." A firſt clerk in one of the public offices, lately boaſted of being indulgent and living in peace with all parties. One of his comrades anſwered him, in a ſhort time, *the Conſtitutionaliſts* will have need of *indulgence*. The moſt inſolent pamphlets, the moſt *diſguſting royal libels* iſſue every day from the *Jacobin* preſſes.

Some of the moſt ſenſible French emigrants have been heard often to declare, from the very begining of the revolution, that their only hope for the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty in France, reſted on the Jacobins. They are ſtill plotting a counterrevolution, with the hope of pillage during the confuſion—expecting impunity for their paſt crimes by becoming the reſtorers of royalty.—When we view the ſtate of things in France, may we not aſk boldly, *Who are the Republicans in America, but thoſe who are open, ardent and ſtrenuous ſupporters of our excellent government?*

NEW STAR.

CONCORD, APRIL 25.

☞ *The News we give this day is in ſome meaſure important.*

GEN. PINKNEY

Has actually quitted Paris, and retired to Holland. He was not poſitively ordered to leave the Republic; but was invited to do it.—The act of Congreſs of which the Directory complain, is "an act for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States."

The French naval force at Breſt is ſtated at 33 ſail of the line, and 12 frigates; nearly ready for ſea.

The funds of England were lower at the laſt dates than they ever were during the American war—and they were ſtill falling.

Married, at Henniker, by the Rev. J. RICE, Mr. NATHANIEL NOYES to Miſs SALLY WHITTIKER, on the 13th inſt.

Hymen and Cupid hath made them one pair;
Little prattling children may add to their care.

☞ *We would receive as a favor, the communication of all marriages and deaths, for inſertion in our paper.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.

We hear, that a Mr. Campbell, of Bradford, has a live calf with 6 legs, the two hindermoſt growing from the rump, the tail is on the hip.

'By their works, ye shall know them.'

PENNSYLVANIAN,

A Beautiful dark bay horse, fifteen an a half hands high, black mane and tail; an elegant natural trotter; was brought from the state of Pennsylvania, and has been kept for covering the two last seasons in Hopkinton—where he will stand this season for that purpose, every day in the week, except Monday and Friday; on the morning of each of those days he will be taken to Major STARK's in Dunbarton, for the purpose of covering mares.

Those who wish to see his best recommendation, are desired to view his colts, which need not an advertisement encomium—PENNSYLVANIAN's good works alone are sufficient to ensure him public favor and esteem.

The terms for covering, will be reasonably low, and may be known by applying to the subscriber in Hopkinton.

Daniel Hale, jr.

April 6, 1797. I

TAKE WARNING.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by Book, Note, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment.—As he has sold his interest in Hopkinton, and intends leaving the town as soon as possible;—all accounts which are not settled with him by the first day of June next, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, with orders for him not to delay in the collection of them.

Augustus Blanchard.

Hopkinton, April 8, 1797. I

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

An Excellent FARM,

SITUATED in Canaan, within 50 rods of the Meeting-House, on the broad road, so called—containing 150 acres of excellent land, with a house and barn thereon.—

Said place is pleasantly situated, and is an excellent stand for a tavern or trader. For futher particulars, enquire of Capt. EZEKIEL WELLS, near the premises, or the subscriber, in Salem, (N. H.)

THOMAS DOW.

Salem, N. H. April 17, 1797. 6w

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

To the highest bidder,

At the House of Mr. CALEB CUSHING in Salisbury,

On the last Thursday in June next. at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A HOUSE and BARN,

suitable for a trader or mechanic, together with half an acre of Land, on which said buildings stand, situated in Salisbury, within a few rods of the Rev. Mr. WORCESTER's Meeting House.

The conditions of sale, & terms of payment, will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

JACOB BOHONON, Jun.

Salisbury, March 15, 1797. 18

the Union, and take one of the divisions under her protection. Do not be ſtarted, reader, at this idea. If France does not attempt that project, before ſhe makes peace, it will be becauſe ſome terrible cataſtrophe overtakes her in Europe.

When we publiſhed, almoſt a year ago, the deſigns of France on Louiſiana, ſome laughed at the ſuggeſtion—others took no notice of it. It has hitherto been the fortune of the Minerva, in every thing that reſpects the affairs of France, to go *before* public opinion. Events have come afterwards, and verified our ſuggeſtions.

We have endeavored for many months paſt to open the eyes of Americans--to convince them that the aim of the French government is to *divide* and *conquer*. *Liberty & Independence* have a long time been out of the queſtion: The war in Europe is merely a ſcramble for empire, and France, which is now become an immenſe military Republic, has deſigns of conqueſt as vaſt as the Roman. The war will not ceaſe, while France can carry it on; and ſhe can carry it on while ſhe can find the means, either in Europe, Aſia, Africa or America. Theſe means ſhe will take wherever ſhe can find them.

Americans, be aſſured, that France has had deſigns on your liberties and independence, from the moment the flame of war burſt forth in Europe. The weapons with which ſhe has attacked this country, have been intrigue, deception and money. She is aiming, and has from GENET's landing at Charleſton, been aiming to get foot hold at the mouth of the Miſſiſippi—a ſpot that commands the trade of a *World*—The plan is faſt ripening for execution; and aſtoniſhing it may ſeem, the Kentuckians have had an agent in Fr. to ſolicit ſuch an eſtabliſhment—blind and ſtupid mortals! an eſtabliſhment which, if effected, will *ſever the United States*—will command the commerce of a rich country of more than a thouſand miles ſquare—and what the ſouthern ſtates have more to dread, if the French plant themſelves in their neighborhood, the principles of *equality* will inevitably get among the blacks, and renew the maſſacres that have laid waſte the Iſland in the Weſtindies.

The factions generated by French intrigues, are preparatory to this ſame plan—They divide the force and weaken the ſtrength of government. With civil diſcord in the heart of our country, where is the reſiſtance to be oppoſed to the rapacious ambition of France? To ſeparate the weſtern country, and perhaps the ſouthern ſtates from the northern, is the plan contemplated; and diſſenſions ſpread profuſely by French agents all over the country, will facilitate the execution of the nefarious project. Yet, good Heavens, there are men among us, and in our legiſlatures, who, for two or three paltry objections to the Britiſh treaty, dare to apologize for the rapacity of the French government, and kiſs the chains prepared for their country.

[☞ *It is ſaid (ſays a Boſton paper) that the French people deprecate nothing more, than they do a war with the United States.* ☜]

PARNASSIAN RIVULET.

A WISH.

FROM *empty dishes, & from empty mugs,*
From suits at law—apothecaries drugs,
From pinching boots and shoes—sore shins and corns—
A faithless wife,—and from a pair of horns—
A smoky house—a scold—a slut—a fool—
A broken penknife, and a crooked r[illegible]le,
From a dull horse, to use the spur and stick,
And my posteriors from a rascal's kick,
From wanton daughters, and from spendthrift sons,
From griping sharpers, and a set of duns—
Inconstant lovers—fickle as the wind—
An empty pocket, and a sordid mind,
From wounds that cowards get, who turn and run—
A worthless dog, and from a crooked gun,
From pinching hunger, and from burning thirst—
A drunkard's guzzle, and a glutton's gust,
From a small bottle, with a narrow neck—
A narrow soul—blue shirt, and striped back,
"From bed infested by a bug or flea;
From each of these may I continue free!"

Banquet of Comus.

NOT long since, a countryman drove some cattle into Salem, and not getting of the butchers the price he asked, undertook to market the beef himself, which very much displeased some of them—and afterwards seeing the countryman in the street, thinking to joke him—one of them stepping up to him, (the sole of his shoe being loose) said, "you are like to lose your soul;"—"that may be," replied the countryman, "as I see such a number of Devils standing by."

A MAN well known for his uncommon avarice, was boasting that he had lost a considerable sum of money at play, without uttering a single word of complaint—"*I have no doubt of it,*" replied a gentleman, "*deep sorrow is always silent.*"

HENRY IV being informed that two physicians had abjured their religion, he said to Duplessis de Mornay, "*your religion, sir, is very sick, the physicians have given it up.*"

LOST, a most brilliant reputation, set in a lovely frame, highly ornamented, and in the finest perfection of bloom and beauty.—Whoever will bring back the same, to the disconsolate owner, shall receive a legal title to the possession of it for life.

FADED BEAUTY.

A decayed coquette is like an old goose, admired for nothing—except her feathers.